THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TO CASE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR WIR WIDOW AND ORPHANS." - ADDAHAM LINCOLN. THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEET OF THE UNITED EYATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INDURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND EQUINTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP TRINED ... Sec. 4. ART. XIV. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

I CONSIDER IT THE ADLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER-FETS OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I CARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMPADES OF THE ORDER."

PAUL VANDERVOORT, COMMANDERION-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a

less period received. AND TERMS OF SUBBBRIFTION - INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE - MONEY FORWARDED CTHERWISE THAN BY BEGIS TERED LETTER, POETAL NOTES, POSTAL MONEY ORDER, OR DRAFT ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE PIEK OF THE SENDER.

AS ALSO ALL SHELICEUPTIONS PAID TO ADENTS. THE DATE WHEN THEM RUSSERPTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING THE SAME AS THAT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER " OF THE LAST

MARINE WHICH THEY AND ENTITLED TO RECEIVE. AND ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS DETEN AS DESIRED, BUT SUBSCRIPTING ENDULD IN ALL CASES DIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW ADDRESS.

PROME EVENT SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GHAND ARMY, PENSION, MUSTARY, ASSISBLTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

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615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POOT-DIFFICE AS SECOND-CLASH MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 6, 1884.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to ored to distribute this nesses minds. [p. 44.] TRIBUNE we will present bounty graciously and Waterbury watch, inclosed speedily, [p. 28.] in a handsome satin-lined case, on July 1, 1832, as Soldiers are personally time.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE employs no agents. It has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who coulde their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility,

celut of the subscription price. 2. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE does not keep any it is furnished renders it necessary that its management should be on a cash basis. Orders not accompanied with cash will receive no attention.

2. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send to the label on the last paper received, and specify my corrections or changes they desire made in name or address. Always give the old as well

those who will be likely to subscribe for it, and targe them to do so at once.

5. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request no circumstances guarantee their publication at sury special date.

THE eighth edition of "Capturing a Locomotive" has just been sent to press, making eight thousand copies in all that have been published of this fascinating story. A py will be mailed to any address on reat of eight new subscriptions to THE

Accomping to the annual report of the managers of the Nationel Military Homes the average daily cost of supporting each immate is but thirty-four cents, so that the establishment of a Soldiers' Home west of the Mississippi for the care of the impoverished and disabled veterans of that section is not likely to bankrupt the Treasury or perceptibly reduce its surplus. Even Senator Beck will be at a loss to find a plausible reason for opposing an appropriation for this purpose.

lars a month-less than seven cents a dayis a ridiculously small sum out of which to defray the cost of food, clothing, and shelter for these wards of the Nation, and the Government can afford to be just, if not gener-

Are There Two Commissioners of Pensions? In our last issue we took occasion to point out the atrocious character of certain recommendations contained in the last report of Chief Mack, of the Eastern division of the Pension Office, to his superior, and we remarked of them that they were "a disgrace to the author and in direct antagonism to the printed sentiments of Commissioner "Dudley."

In order that this may be the more clearly apparent to our readers, we now print, side by side, the opinions of the Commissioner and his subordinate, as found in the former's report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY, | CHIEF MACK. I am, and have always I am of the opinion been, convinced that the that a limitation should States, who are enjoying [1887] after which parol the national prosperity evidence should not be and content so dearly accepted to establish purchased for them by claims not sustained by the blood of the dead record. It is true that Union soldiers, and by occasional cases would the suffering and hard- arise when a just claim ships endured by those might be defeated, but I who survived—sincerely can scarcely imagine one desire that every soldier where reliable evidence who contracted a disa- can be obtained by any bility in the service and method twenty or twenline of duty, and every ty-five years after the widow and minor or event upon which the dependent of those testimony is supposed to ficed, should receive a cumstances were not so liberal pension. As their unusual as to impress steward I have endeav- the fast upon the wit-

nual report, there were bad as other people, and of the late war who, portunities for loose having served their swearing to imaginary softhe War, McCledian Restored-Lee's | country, and many of facts are by the present Plans for the Maryland Campaign-At Har- them incurred pension- method so great as to be able disabilities, are now wholly demoralizing. engaged in peaceful avo- There is not, in my opincations of civil life, and ion, a class of men on have never applied for the face of the earth who pension. On the 1st day live in such a high moral of May, 1865, the grand atmosphere that a majorarmy of the Union con- ity could resist the tempsisted of 1,000,516 men tation to at least "enand officers. The com- large upon the truth" parison suggested by when sums of four or five these figures is a strik- hundred to as many ing one, and challenges thousand dollars could Talk-Our Experience Meeting - Relief Corps | respectful attention from | be obtained on a few

> from those who feel in- made. [p. 44.] thoughtiessly denounce all applicants for pension diers as greedy for pensions, ready to fill their

the means taken to pre- death-rate of persons on vent the successful con- the pension rolls as invasummation of fraud are lids is to my mind the tion of the Eah Illinois Infantry.-The reasonably efficient to strongest argument that that end, and it may be could be advanced in fathink, that such claims as to the methods of takare to be found mostly in ing affidavits and depoour rejected files. [p. 28.] sitions. [p. 44.]

Was there ever such an anomaly? Here is a subordinate who has the audacity not only o flatly contradict the statements of his superior, but to actually cast suspicion upon the character of his administration!

At the same time that Commissioner Dudley expresses the opinion that the people of the United States "sincerely desire that every soldier who contracted a disability in the service and line of duty, and every widow and minor or dependent of those whose lives were sacrificed, should re-The First Soldiers' Paper, The Question Seund Answers to Correspondents Adver- ceive a liberal pension," this vain possessor of a little brief authority has the hardihood let pace) -What Concress Should Do.-The to demand that after a certain date they shall be denied the right to produce the testimony of their comrades to the merits of

At the same time that Commissioner Dudley cites the number of soldiers who yet survive and have not applied for pension, to show the groundlessness of the suspicion THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will only be sent on re- that all applicants for pension are fraudulent or unworthy, this employee of his inopen percents whatever. The low price at which sinuates that for the sake of getting pensions of "from four or five hundred to as many thousand dollars" the latter would

At the same time that Commissoner Dudley declares his belief that the means taken 4. Persons who receive sample copies of THE in his office to prevent the consummation of fraud are reasonably efficient, and that fraudulent claims are mostly to be found on his rejected files, Commissioner (?) Mack to that effect and the necessary postage, and under | sneeringly refers to "the exceedingly small death rate of persons on the pension roll" as evidence of its fraudulent character and as proof of the necessity of exercising "increased caution as to the methods of taking affidavits and depositions."

What are our ex-soldiers to understand by this? Has this monstrons assault by Chief Mack on the character of our pensioners, the integrity of the pension roll, and the efficiency of the Pension Office, escaped the attention of Commissioner Dudley, or is it to be inferred that Mr. Mack's sentiments are shared by his superior, and that the whole Pension Office is an organized suspicion? Heaven forbid that the latter should be the case! It cannot be possible that the claims of our ex-soldiers are at the mercy of a man who, although once a soldier himself and now a member of the Grand Army, thus brands his old comrades as frauds, impugns their veracity, and instead of showing concern on account of the long delay to which Our readers will be glad to learn that the they have been subjected in the settlement House Committee on Invalid Pensions has of their applications, seems to take a malidecided to recommend the passage of Repre- cious delight in interposing fresh obstacles sentative Matson's bill to increase the pen- in their path? The very idea is monstrous. sions of soldiers' widows and dependent Rather would we believe that this is a case Senator. It will be seen, however, by refer-

be questioned, and the patriotic people of escaped the notice of his superior, and so General Charles F. Manderson, now Senator this country will not grudge the five mil- been permitted to go unrebuked. Except from Nebraska, having appeared in the list lions per annum which it will add to the on that supposition it is impossible to ac- of pensioners residing in that State, he was Woman," by Wilkie Collins; "Letty Leigh," value of the pension roll. Now let the com- count for the toleration which Mr. Mack's straightway accused by a local paper not mittee urge the passage of an act increasing combined attack on the administration of only of drawing a pension to which he was the pensions of soldiers' orphans. Two dol- the Pension Office and the character of our not entitled, but, inasmuch as the record to do justice to claimants in doubtful cases, spotless. and that among his subordinates there are many who are distinguished for their fidelity and skill, on which account it is all th more greatly to be deplored that doubt should be cast upon the intentions and sentiments of the Pension Office through the gratuitous slanders to which we have called attention.

A Step in the Right Direction. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which were referred the various bills introduced during the present session to do away with the requirement of the people of the United be provided (say 1886 or | Pension Office that applicants for pension prior to date of enlistment, has at last favorably reported a bill embodying the principle that the Government, by virtue of the medical examination to which it subjected every soldier before accepting his services, ordinary affairs of life, in that proporis estopped from going behind the record. This is a most important step in the direction of removing the unjust and unreasonable restrictions which have made it so difwhose lives were sacri- be based, when the cir- ficult for our veterans to prove their claims, and we trust it will prove the forerunner of other modifications that are equally necessary. The truth is, that there ought to be an entire change of policy in the Government's dealings with claimants. The and warranted to keep accurate shown by my last an- just as good and just as fact that at the close of the last fiscal year the soldier, but the real test of its patriot- Station, Ga., September 2, 1864, when he was required as to prior soundness is merely formal, seriously wounded in the spine—so seriously This bill does not interfere with the proof that in itself, sufficient proof that too much importance is attached to compliance with technical requirements, and too little consideration given to the intrinsic merits of claims. Where there is reason to suspect fraud, it is but right, of course, that the Government should avail itself of its power to arbitrarily reject a claim; but where the evidence of comrades and neighbors is unimpeached, and the only obstacle in the way of an adjudication is the silence of the official records in regard to the applicant's disability, it seems to us that the doubt ought to be resolved in favor of the soldier. Take, for instance, the case of Albert Jehl, a bill to pension whom was passed by the Senate last week. Jehl had applied for a pension, in the regular way, on the ground that during a rough march with his regiment (the 28th Ohio), in the course of which he had been forced, in the midst of winter, to wade the Greenbrier River and other icy mountain streams, he had contracted rheumatism, and he produced an abundance of corroborative evidence of comrades and neighbors to prove the origin and continuance of his disability, but because of the lack of recordevidence, and the claimant's inability to produce medical testimony that he was treated for rheumatism while in the army, the Pension office rejected his claim. Why should not the evidence which was regarded by the Senate as sufficient to warrant the granting of a pension, have sufficed satisfy the Pension Office that he was entitled? The fact is that in the Pension Office, just as much as in Congress, the benefit of the doubt ought to be given to the soldier, and if that were done a very large number of the unsettled claims that have accumulated there could be disposed of in pretty short order. It is well that a zealous care should be exercised to protect the Government against fraud, but the mere absence medical testimony, ought not to be held as

> factorily established. WE ARE indebted to Comrade W. L. Culbertson, Assistant Adjutant-General, for a detailed statement of the growth of the Department of Iowa during the past year, from which it appears that at the close of the last quarter the total membership was 11,009 and number of Posts 264-a gain of 7.191 members (nearly 300 per cent.) and 142 Posts Net gains...... 580 2,725 Total close of qr. 4,398 7,123 The following table shows the gains in

number of Posts for each quarter: Number of Posts..... 122

Total close of qr... 158 This is certainly a most flattering exhibit and significant of the earnest, zealous, and well-directed work of the present administration. We are glad to learn from Comrade Culbertson that the coming year promises to be as prosperous as the last, and to reach 2,000 members. The official returns ments give a total membership in the Grand Army of 208,000 comrades.

WHEN the publication of the pension list was under consideration by the last Congress. THE TRIBUNE, as our readers will doubtless remember, vigorously opposed the measure on the ground that it would subjeet many worthy pensioners to needless and unwarranted suspicion, but we little expected that among those who would suffer from this injustice would be a United States relatives from eight to twelve dollars per where the impertinence, arrogance and pro- ence to an article in another column, that From Messes. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., New during the war, and whose friendship I shall

pensioners has so far received. Commis- showed that he had been wounded in the sioner Dudley, from whose lips no slander of back, of cowardice in battle, when, as a the soldier has ever fallen and whose fid lity | matter of fact, he was stricken down while in the discharge of his duties has never be- gallantly re-forming his lines for a charge, fore been questioned, owes it to himself to and so seriously injured as to be unable to promptly and effectually disclaim all re- retain his command. Elsewhere we print sponsibility for the atterances of this wan- some interesting correspondence bearing on ton libeller. It is within our personal the case, from which it will be seen that knowledge that he has individually labored | Senator Manderson's title to a pension is as hard, and often late into the night, in order strong as his military record is bright and

FORSYTH POST, Toledo, Ohio, which, by the way, is one of the most efficiently conducted, charitable, and public-spirited in the country, has departed from ordinary Post usage by directing the Post hall to be kept open during the day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and providing for the establishment of a library and reading-room. An employment bureau is also to be opened in connection with it, of which Comrade Loenshal is to have charge, and the Post evidently seems determined to make itself of the utmost possible utility to comrades and veterans generally. Its example is one that cannot be too widely folmust furnish proof of physical soundness lowed. In proportion that our comrades of the Grand Army generally realize that the mission of the Order is not simply to provide social entertainment for its members, but to be of practical help to them in the tion will its influence widen and deepen. We feel sure that this new enterprise will be a great source of benefit to Forsyth Post, bravery in the final struggle on that bloody and we wish it success.

pension the survivors of the Mexican war was passed in the House, on Monday last, would seem to indicate that the sentiment conceived in the interest of the veterans of the late war are brought up for action. During the debate on the bill, Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, declared that if it passed the Democrats from the North and South would be found standing by the Union soldiers; to make this promise good. WE are indebted to Assistant Adjutant-

General Wright for a report of the growth of the Department of the Gulf during the past year, from which it appears that it now musters six Posts-three in Louisiana (two in New Orleans, and on in Baton Rouge), and the same number in Texas (one each at Galveston, Sherman and San Antonio)-and two hundred and three members. One year ago there was but one Post-that at New Orleans-in existence, with eighty-five members. Even in the far South, therefore, the Grand Army experienced a "boom" last

COMRADE GEO. S. MERRILL, Past Commander-in-chief and chairman of the pension committee of the Grand Army, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to-night at the Riggs House, this city, preparatory to presenting to Congress the views of the Order as to the pension and bounty legislation that ought to be enacted during the present session. It is to be hoped that the members of the committee will reach a substantial agreement in regard to the merits of the various measures that have been proposed, and boldly urge their passage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. we have "The Creators of the Age of Steel," by W. T. Jeans, a series of interesting biographies, beginning with Sir Henry Bessemer, and including sketches of the inventions of Sir William Siemens, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir John Brown, Mr. S. G. Thomas, and Mr. G. F. Snelus. This is the first time, we believe, that an attempt has been made to collect and arrange in popular form the salient facts in of a hospital record, or inability to produce the history of steel making, and the result is a volume that is at once instructive and entertaining. Particularly interesting conclusive against a claim otherwise satis- is the story of Sir Henry Bessemer's youth, and the development of his inventive genius. Coming to London in the year 1831 a boy of eighteen, and, as he describes himself. knowing no one, and myself unknown-a mere cipher in a vast sea of enterprise," he egan his career as a modeler and designer, and his first invention was a device to prevent the surreptitious use of old government stamps-a ractice that caused an annual loss to the government of half a million dollars. This impressed the authorities so favorably that in exchange for the invention they offered the lad a position (200 per cent). The following table shows sufficient protection against fraud to simply date each stamp, and, perceiving now much 9,428 substitute, the consequence of which was that the second rebel line was cleared, the second line 1.585 | the government did not think it worth while to remunerate him for the suggestion. Nothing daunted, however, he betook himself to other fields of invention, and soon succeeded in orignating a machine for the production of patterns of Utrecht velvets. His next invention 1st qr. 2d qr. 3d qr. 4th qr. was that of a type-casting machine, but it vielded him nothing. He fared better, however, with a process which he afterwards discovered for the manufacture, at comparatively little cost, of bronze powder-an article which was then imported from Germany at a cost of 112s, per pound, but which he succeeded in making for 11d, per pound-and it is worthy of note that until this day the method which he employed remains a secret. He was afraid to take out a patent for it, and instead erected a factory for its manufacture, the employees in Many other inventions followed this in quick that the gains for the first quarter are likely succession, but it was not until 1853-when, in the course of some experiments in the casting of cannon, which he had undertaken for the so far received from the various Depart- French Emperor Napoleon, he found that it | Ga., on September 2, 1864, the brigade to which would be necessary to employ some stronger | General Manderson's regiment was attached sufmaterial than iron-that his attention was attracted to the manufacture of steel. The process then in vogue was at once very crude and costly, and he set himself to work to discover a quicker and cheaper method. Eighteen months were spent in useless experiments, but at last the idea occurred to him that by blowng air into the molten metal in the crucible, by means of a movable blowpipe, he could convert ten pounds or so of crude iron into the softest malleable iron, and so, upon trial, it turned out. Those of our readers who are der fire at the moment, he is as likely to be woundcurious to know how from that germ developed the brilliant conception of the mammorh "converter" of the present day, will do well to procure a copy of this book and learn for them-

their new series of "Popular Reading." Each contains several complete stories by wellknown authors. In the second number are to be found "John Jago's Ghost," and "The Dream | the case: by Bertha M. Clay; The Missing Letter, by Mrs. Henry Wood; "Mugby Junction," by Charles Dickens; "Phil. Scott, the Indian Detective," and ninety-nine choice readings and recitations. Among the attractions of the third number are the "Christmas Carol," by Dickens: Jerrold's "Caudle Curtain Lectures," certainly very cheap reading.

HE DESERVES IT.

Pension.

Some time ago the Omaha Herald, in the course of an article on the publication of the from performing duty in the saddle. I further d

pension roll, called attention to the fact that Senator Manderson was the recipient of a pension of \$15 per month, and since it appeared that he had been wounded in the back, that he was able to earn a living without Government aid, and that no evidences of the effects of his wound were discernible, demanded that he should surrender his certificate and turn his pension money into the Treasury. Naturally, the publication of this unwarranted assault on the character of a brave soldier excited intense indignation, and on the return of the managing Dr. Miller-the charges contained in this article were promptly and emphatically retracted. The case has attracted so much attention, how- and the substitute for them, which is herewith reever, and it furnishes such a striking illustration of the danger of drawing rash conclusions in regard to the merit of pension claims that we have thought it best to give publicity, as a the Government, forbidding that it should in every matter of general interest, to some documents | case inquire into the question of the physical which we happen to have in our possession, relating to General Manderson's military record. The general enlisted in 1861 in the 19th Ohio as a private and was shortly elected first lieutenant of his company. His regiment participated in the West Virginia campaignunder Rosecraus,-which culminated in the battle of Rich Mountain and the expulsion of the rebels from that section, and upon the expiration of its period of service-three months -he assisted in reorganizing it as a three years regiment, and was made captain and then major. The regiment was afterwards ordered West and was with Buell in his march to the relief of Grant at Shiloh, Major Manderson being afterwards specially mentioned for field. Later he participated in the movements preliminary to the battle of Stone River and in that engagement again distinguished him-THE large majority by which the bill to self, and in recognition of his gallantry was in quick succession promoted lieutenant-colonel. and almost immediately colonel of his regiment, being at that time the voungest colonel in the Army of the Cumberland. In the Atlanta campaign he participated in all of that body is pretty generally friendly to the important battles up to that at Lovejoy there were 272,000 claims still pending is, ism will come when the various measures | that many eminent physicians expressed surat times still a great sufferer from its effects. It is true that he was shot in the back, but it

was while he was in front of his regiment, seeking, in the heat of a charge, to re-form his line, and acting the part of a hero. For that reason he now prizes his pension certificate above all precious things, believing the pension roll to be a roll of honor, but the money to which we trust an opportunity will soon be offered it entitles him he annually devotes to the relief of needy comrades and their families. General Manderson is a member of the Grand Army, and at the time of his election to the Senate was commander of his Post, and after taking his seat in the Senate was a delegate to the National Encampment at Denver. In the Senate he is the soldier's friend. The correspondence which we print below shows the circumstances under which he received his wound.

> GENERAL KNEFFLER'S RECOLLECTIONS. General Fred Kneffler, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows:

Manderson's character as a soldier does not need my indorsement or anybody else's. The conduct of the 19th Ohio, under his command from Octo ber, 1862, until he relinquished command on the day he was wounded, speaks for itself, and for him I can add but little, and don't propose to—it isn't

During the Atlanta campaign I was in command of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps. The

19th Ohio was one of the regiments composing that

brigade. The following is briefly my recollection of the affair at Lovejoy Station, Ga., on Septem-

ber 2, 1864; After advancing on the railroad em-

bankment in a southerly direction, the brigade was ordered to the left, through the woods, in or-der to avoid the fire of a battery which appeared front and had control of the embankment. After reaching a certain point the brigade was halted, and a strong skirmish line deployed. The order was to make an attack upon the rebel lines which were concealed by the timber. I was inmed that the attack would be along the whole As far as I knew, the troops immed the right were parts of the 1st brigade, 3d division, and on the left, Grose's brigade of the 1st division as I ascertained in the evening when the affair was over. The skirmish line of the brigade was of the 19th Ohio, and, if my recollection is not at fault, anded by Captain Upton, one of the best officers of that regiment. The skirmishers advanced rapidly, and at no great distance came up with the enemy, in what proved afterwards to be his adline. The fact was reported and communicated to General Wood, that the advance of the line was stopped by the proximity of the enemy in force. After some consultation with the general, dismounted and went in person to the skirmish line, which was halted in the edge of the timber, the enemy's works being in front a very short distance. The line was of the usual appearance, with head-logs upon it. You will understand what I mean. The rebel fire here was very severe, and a farther advance of the skirmish line was impracticable, or rather impossible. While on the skirmish line I was joined by Captain Miller, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and Lieutenant J. H. Colclazer, quartermaster of the 79th Indiana, an acting aid on the staff of the brigade. They were both behind me, and I had just attempted to talk to them when Captain Miller was shot through the head and killed, and Lieutenant Colclazer was shot through the neck and shoulder, being seriously wounded. One of the orderlies of the brigade staff, who attempted to approach, was killed, It was getting almost impossible to get out of the place or move around without being instantly shot. Desiring to inform General Wood of the situation that no further advance could be made by the skirmishers, and that if an attack was to be made it must be made in force-on looking around for some means to communicate with him. I discovered Captain Erb, inspector or acting inspector of the brigade, approaching on foot through a dession in the ground, or ravine, which concealed him from the enemy. Halling him, I directed him to inform General Wood of the situation. Shortly after that, the line of battle of the brigade advanced. As soon as it came in sight the enemy's fire was directed upon it, which, in a measure, released or extricated the skirmish line from their position and enabled them to join the advancing tine. The 19th Ohio and 9th Kentucky were on as superintendent of stamps, but, curiously enough, just as he was about to accept the offer, his sweetheart suggested that it would be a when the line came up, and told of the death of Miller, and pointed him to his body. The enemy's line was vigorously assaulted and taken with cheaper such a method would be than his own many prisoners. In a few moments, after that, or 4th qr. he recommended it to the government as a as soon as the space between the taken line and of the enemy opened a terrible fire of musketry and canister at almost point-blank range, and all the troops of the brigade who had captured works were compelled to full back, and driven out to seek shelter behind the outward force of the cap-tured line. Here Colonel Manderson and Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey were wounded, and a great nber of officers and soldiers killed and wound-The great loss suffered by the brigade was in being driven out of the captured line. So comtely did the enemy command the ground that it was absolutely impossible to withdraw over the space between the captured line and the edge of

the timber, until darkness set in. A WORD FROM GENERAL WOOD.

From the gallaut General T. J. Wood, of Dayton, Ohio, we have the following: General Manderson served during the entire war for the suppression of the great rebellion in the same army with me-much of the time in the same which were sworn not to reveal the process, corps, and during the last two years of the war his regiment was in my division. General Manderson's reputation for courage, loyalty and intelli-gence in the performance of duty was second to that of no officer of his grade in the Army of the Comberland. In the action at Lovejoy Station, fered severely in officers and privates. if I ever knew the minute circumstances attend-ing the wounding of General Manderson at Lovejoy Station, they have in the lapse of more than nineteen years faded from my memory; but I have doubt he was doing the right thing in the right place at the time he was wounded To infer anything prejudicial to an officer of established good reputation from the fact of his being wounded in the back is an unwarranted and unjust non sequilur. There are many occasions in a battle in which an officer-especially of higher grade-may be called to turn his face temporarily

to the rear in the performance of duty, and if un-

ed, and in the back, as if in his habitual position-

facing the enemy.

Besides, and in addition to the above considerations, in so irregular line of buttle there is often meh cross-firing-in tact, shots seem often to come elves. It is for sale in this city by W. H. from every direction. In conclusion; Of the many thousands of gallant

month. The justice of this measure cannot sumption of a subordinate have strangely such is actually the case. The name of York, we have back numbers II and III of cherish as long as I live, I recall none with more law, the question whether at any particular their new covice of "Popular Paraller Para WHAT SURGEON FAILOR SAYS.

> HEADQUARTERS 19TH OHIO VET. VOL. INP., HUNISVILLE, ALA., March 9, 1855.
>
> Colonel Charles F. Manderson, 19th regiment of Chio Vet. Vol. Inf., having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application for acceptance of his resignation, I hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and found him incapable of performing the duties of his position in consequence of a gun-shot wound received and Bertha Clay's "Dora Thorne." The price | at Lovejoy Station, Ga., on the 2d day of spinus of each number is but thirty cents, which is process of eighth dorsal vertebra, injuring the pinus and transverso process of this vertebra and diverging downwards, passing under the transverso process of 9th dorsal vertebra, and lodging in ment of the defendant's debt to the plaintiff." the muscles. The most careful examination at time of injury failed to determine the exact locality How and Where Senator Manderson Earned His of the ball Since the receipt of injury the wound has closed by cicatrization three times, each time except the last breaking out on the occurrence of icep-seated inflammation, and the condition of he wound is such as to totally prevent this officer clare it as my belief that he will not be able to ride on horseback without danger of exciting inflammation while the ball remains unextracted. (Signed)

Surgeon, 19th Ohio. PENSION MATTERS.

Proof of Soundness Before Enlistment-Increasing Widows' Pensions, etc.

The following is the report of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions in favor of the bill to relieve applicants from the necessity of editor of the Herald-the veteran journalist, furnishing proof of soundness before enlist-

> The subject-matter of the accompanying bills ported, is one that has engaged the earnest atten-tion of your committee. The substantive proposition embodied therein as an amendment to the tered into the service.

indness of the soldier prior to his being mus-This committee, after the fullest discussion and the most macure deliberation, announce to the House that, in its judgment, the justice of the proposition, as embodied in the substitute bill, is assailable. Before either a volunteer or drafted man was received into the service, the Government required that he should pass a rigid examination, and, in most instances, soldiers were ex-amined twice: first, at the time of their enlistment, and afterwards at the time of being mustered into the service. It has happened, in some instances, after years of faithful segvice, a soldier was discharged for disability, and a certificate of disability made in his case, stating that the disease or injury was incurred prior to his enlistment. These certificates were doubtless, in many instances, made without the knowledge of the soldiers, sometimes upon the statements of third persons again, by those who were strangers to the soldier, and have operated as a perfect and complete bar to his obtaining from the Government that to which he was justly entitled, a recompense for the loss of health or bodily injury, which happened to him while serving his country.

where a record exists, tending to show prior unsoundness, that strict proof is required, and, in some cases, the record has been held to be conclusive against the soldier, and he is not allowed to assail it. In ordinary cases, however, the proof This bill does not interfere with the proof that is now required as to incurrence in the line of duty. remains to this day in his right side, and he is | the military or naval service, and that it was in the line of duty, and the Government is still allowed to show that it was not so incurred but to do so cannot go beyond the period of his muster into | in 1883, Mr. Partridge suffered from ill-health that service on account of which he is claiming and mental depression on account of family pension. There an impenetrable bar is erected, except in cases where a pension is claimed for physical deformities or injuries which were not a bar to is enlistment, such as the loss of the left eye, the oss of the third or ring finger, and some others | tion of self-destruction until he went to the not necessary to detail here. In such cases the Government can still inquire into the question of prior soundness. And the Government is still left ree to inquire into any fraud that may have been racticed by any one claiming a pension to procure absence of any proof of fraud, the conclusive presumption is that the man was sound, as the Government so declared him to be when it received im into its service. If the officers of the Government set up a fraudulent enlistment, it must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence.

Among a large number of rejected claims now on file in the Pension Office it is impossible for this ittee to say how many will be affected by

Commissioner of Pensions that it is in such cases

this legislation. The Commissioner of Pensions has stated to the committee that he has no means of making an estimate as to the number so affected. nor has this committee deemed it essential to inquire, except as a matter of information for the The controlling reason for reporting the bill is the justice of the proposed legislation. The ainest principles of equity, good conscience, and fair dealing seem to your committee to demand it, and we unhesitatingly recommend the passage of the accompanying substitute.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS. Representative Matson, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, has prepared a report to accompany his bill providing for the increase of the pensions to soldiers' widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 per The report says that the total number of widows and dependent relatives of sol-72,130; the number of claimants that will probably secure pension, 33,603; the number of widows of soldiers of 1812, together with claimants who will probably receive pensions, 18,600. The total number of pensioners, whose rates will be increased by the bill, is estimated at 124,333, and the aggregate annual increase of pensions at \$5,967,984. The report says that, owing to the age of those who will be affected by the bill, the pension list will rapidly de-

PENSION RATINGS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a ommunication, signed by Hon. C. C. Matson, chairman, and eleven other members of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives, reciting that Congress has received a large number of petitions praying increase in rate of pension for loss of one eye and recommending that said rate be increased if, in the judgment of the secretary, it can be done without injustice to other classes of pensioners whose pensions are fixed by law, the rate for loss of one eye being fixed at one-half of total by the present rules of the department

The bill introduced in the Senate, on the pension laws, provides for an increase of the M. Barber. pensions of persons who lost an arm or a leg. or were equivalently disabled by a gunshot wound, to \$50 per month; of those who lost a leg by mputation and are unable to wear an artificial eg; those who lost an arm by amputation at the shoulder, and those who are totally disabled from performing manual labor, to \$60 per month, and of those who lost an arm and a leg, both arms, both legs, or both eyes, or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the service, or have suffered any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, to \$100 per month.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT. The Supreme Court Pronounces It Constitutional. Music was furnished by the child violionists, Text of Its Decision.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme the Camp-fire the members partook of a ban-Court of the United States in the long-pending | quet provided for the occasion, when they enlegal-tender case of Augustus D. Juilliard vs. | gaged in a pleasant social visit and listened to Thomas S. Greenman, brought here by a writ | many incidents of personal experience by of error to the Circuit Court of the United | different comrades. States for the Southern District of New York. The question presented by this case as it is stated by the court is: "Whether notes of the United States issued in time of war, under acts of Congress declaring them to be a legal tender in payment of private debts, and afterwards, in time of peace, redeemed and paid in gold coin at the Treasury and then reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the Constitution of All members of this regiment are requested to the United States, be a legal tender in payment of such debts?" "Congress," the court says, "as the legisla-

ture of a sovereign Nation, being expressly empowered by the Constitution 'to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,' and to 'borrow money on the credit of the United States,' and to 'coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin,' and being clearly authorized, as incidental to the exercise of those great powers, to emit bills of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a national currency for the whole people n the form of coin, Treasury notes and napowers belonging to sovereignty in other civil- Alaska; a phrenological sketch of Mario, the ized nations, and not expressly withheld from famous tenor, and a critical review of Dr. ing upon the Treasury notes of the United articles on subjects of general interest. States the quality of being a legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate

time, in war or in peace, the exigency is such by reason of unusual and pressing demands on The following is the surgeon's diagnosis of the resources of the Government, or of the inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for the uses of the Government and of the people, that it is, as a matter of fact, wise and expedient to resort to this means, is a political question, to be

determined by Congress when the question of exigency arises, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts. "It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the Circuit Court rightly held that the tender in Treasury notes reissued and kept in circulation under that act, was a tender of lawful money in pay-The judgment of the Circuit Court is af-

THE OLD WORLD.

firmed. Opinion by Justice Gray, Justice Field

dissenting.

Something About What is Going On in Other Lands Than Ours.

The British troops have gained their first victory in Egypt. General Graham, with something less than 4,000 soldiers, attacked the rebels under Osman Digna, near Teb, in the Soudan, on the 29th uit. The rebels numbered 12,000 Arabs, who fought desperately. They lost 1,100 men killed, besides guns and other munitions. The British troops, by a four-hours' march, entered Tekar at noon on Saturday, recapturing the city and putting the 4,000 rebels holding the town to flight. The Egyptian government, feeling convinced that General Gordon's mission will fail and his life be put in danger, offered to Abd-el-Kader Pasha the governorship of Khartoum, which office, however, he refuses to accept unless General Gordon assents. General Graham will send the Egyptian troops found at Tokar to join the garrison at Suakim. The English troops will be withdrawn to Teb, whence, after receiving supplies of water, provisions and munitions, they will advance to Tamaineb, Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digna will be offered a conference. The 4,000 rebels that fled from Tokar when the British entered the town on Saturday joined Osman Digna. Only 1,000 of these are Sondanese, being fanatics sent from Kordofan and Darfour. If Osman Digna refuses to surrender, it is expected that the rest of the tribes under sheikhs will express their desire to come to terms .- London is alarmed by the recent dynamite outrages, and the authorities have offered £4,000 reward for the arrest of the perpetrators. Two Irish-Americans are suspected of the outrages, and are being searched for. In the House of Lords Baron Waveney urged that a communication on the subject be addressed to the authorities at Washington.

- German ministerial newspapers hint at a diplomatic campaign against England on the part of Germany, Russia, Austria and France. -Ex-Speaker Brand, of the British House of Commons, has been awarded a pension of £4,000. - The Czar has decided to call the Superior Council to consider and deal with the question of nihilism in Russia. - The Spanish government has, at the request of Minister Foster, consented to allow the transfer sea of the body of Mr. Partridge, formerly United States minister to Peru, who committed suicide at Malaga, on the 23d ult., at the bouse of Marquis Loring. After his call from Peru, losses. Three weeks ago he went to Spain to recruit his strength, and there was nothing in his conduct to indicate that he had any intenterrace of the Marquis of Loring's house and shot himself with a revolver .- The bust of Longfellow was unveiled in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey on the 1st inst .-- The enlistment or muster into service, but in the | funeral services of the late United States Minister Hunt were held in St. Petersburg on the

The Franklin County (New York) Veteran Asso-

Comrade E. A. Chaffee, Brushton, N. Y., writes us that the Franklin County Veteran Association held a Reunion at Brushton on the 22d uit., when the following officers were elected for the coming year: Colonel, H. B. Meigs, Malone, N. Y .; Lieutenant-Colonel. John H. Mossit, Chateaugay Lake; Major, H. S. Roach, Bangor; Adj't, S. S. Willard, Malone; Chaplain, W. Riley Helms, St. Regis Falls; Surgeon, Ralph Erwin, Malone; S. M., E. A. Chaffee, Brushton; Q. M., H. A. Miller, Maione; Q. M. S., Miller J. Warren, Chateangay. The association adopted resolutions indooring the Robinson bill, urging upon Congress the bill equalizing bounties, and opposing the establishment of the proposed pension commission. The business of the Reunion being completed, the veterans of the county became the guests of F. F. Meade Post, and an elegant dindiers in the late war now on the pension roll is House, after which a Camp-fire was held by the Post. Addresses were made by Chaplain Helms and N. H. Munsil, Esq., and excellent music was furnished by the Brushton Glee Club. In the evening, the Brushton Dramatic Club rendered "The Banker's Tragedy" for the benefit

Reunion of the 120th New York Volunteers. About sixty members of the 120th New York volunteer infantry assembled in Voorhees' Hall, Kingston, N. Y., on the 22d ult., for the purpose of holding their seventeenth annual Reunion. After an excellent repast had been partaken of the company was entertained by songs rendered by Mr. Hommel, of Sangerties; a reading by Major Everett on "Ties of Comradeship;" an address by General Sharpe on the subject, "The Army of the Potomac; Prof. Cheney, on "George Washington;" Captain J. H. Holmes, Captain Sayder, of High Falls; Egbert Lewis, Mr. Fiske, and Rev. Dr. Osbon also spoke. At the close of the entertainment the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, L. B. Van Wagonen; vice-president, Warren D. Kemble; secretary, Albert Carr; treasurer, Levi Roosa. Executive committee, J. L. Snyder, J. F. Joes-26th ult., by Senator Voorhees, to amend the bury, G. A. Hart, A. S. Graham, and Ambrese

> Reunian of Company F, 2d Vermont Volunteers. Comrade L. D. Savage, Waitsfield, Vt., writes us that on the 21st ult. twenty-five members of company F, 2d Vermont regiment volunteers (the old "Capital Guards"), met at Montpelier, Vt., and formed an association, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. V. Randail, of Brookfield; first vicepresident, George W. Bridgeman, of Barton; second vice-president, George W. Flagg, of Braintree; cretary and treasurer, L. D. Savage, of Waitsfield. A public Camp-fire was held in the evening, attended by a large number of ex-soldiers and citizens. Speeches were made by several of the old members of the company. the Reynolds sisters, of Tunbridge, Vt. After

> > Reanion of the 39th Indiana Cavalry,

Comrade W. E. Hardy, Noblesville, Ind., writes us that the 39th Indiana regiment (8th. cavalry) will hold their first Reunion at that place on the 7th and 8th of April, 1894, in commemoration of the battle of Shiloh, in which battle the regiment took an active part. send their names and addresses to O. A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind., that they may be placed on the regimental roll.

iety of Co. C. 55th Illinois infantry, Durand, III., invites correspondence from all persons interested in getting the survivors of that com-

Rennion of the 55th Illinois Infantey.

Comyade H. H. Joslin, secretary of the So-

pany and regiment together for the purpose of holding a Reunion. THE MAGAZINES. The Phrenological Journal for March opens

tional bank bills, and the power to make with a thoughtful paper on Theodore Parker, the notes of the Government a legal tender in | illustrated with an excellent portrait. Among payment of private debts being one of the its other attractions are an illustrated article on Congress by the Constitution, we are irresist- Hammond's last work, "Insanity in its Mediibly impelled to the conclusion that impress- | cal Relations." There are, besides, many short

We are indebted to Mr. Norman L. Hepe, means, conducive and plainly adapted to the Hartford, Conn., for a novelty in the shape of execution of the undoubted powers of Congress, a G. A. R. silk handkerchief embellished with consistent with the letter and spirit of the the badge of the Order, as also the badges of Constitution, and, therefore, within the mean- the various army corps stamped in white, on a jug of that instrument 'necessary and proper | blue ground. The design is very attractive, for ea rying into execution the powers vested | the silk of the finest quality, and the priceby the Constitution in the Government of the | seventy-five cents-places it within the reach of every comrade. Mr. Hope is the agent for "Such being our conclusion in the matter of | the manufacturers - Chency Brothers.